

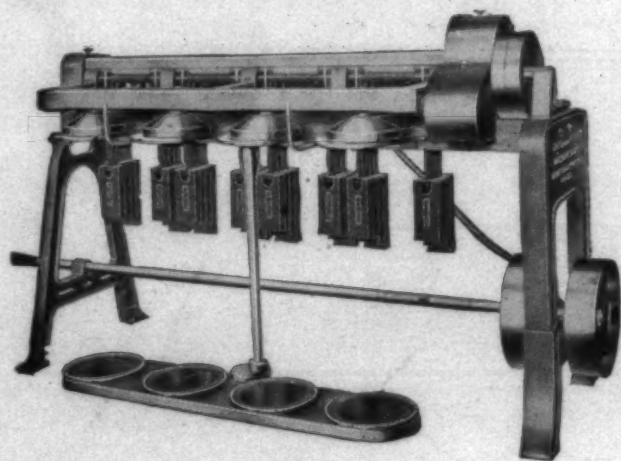
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY OCTOBER 24, 1918

NUMBER 8

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

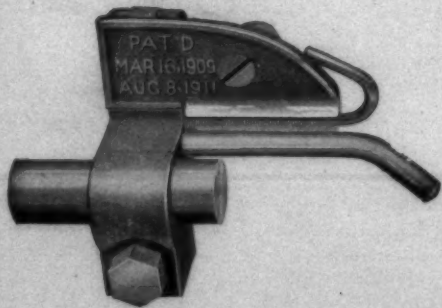


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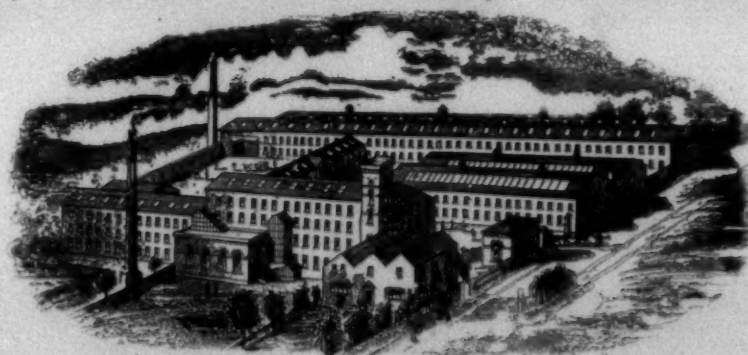
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VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY OCTOBER 24, 1918

NUMBER 8

The "Conscience" of Modern Industry

Prepared For The Southern Textile Bulletin by C. T. Clayton, Director Training and Dilution Service of United States Department of Labor

As modern business organization increases in complexity, further division of responsibility and more closely defined delegation of authority must be extended or the management will become chaotic. It is more and more being recognized that one most important function in a well-organized industrial establishment is the hitherto neglected responsibility of selection, placing and advancement of workers. This is what we mean by the term "employment management."

Employment management goes further, however, than merely concerning itself with such selection, placement, and promotion. It investigates, as part of the selection, the character, experience, and capacity of the applicant. It investigates for placement; and does not limit its investigation to the applicant. It sounds possibilities of openings for placement and it employs every means to secure the comfort and safety of the worker and thus assists his advancement by giving him a quiet mind and an assured future.

The employment manager is really the conscience of modern industry in practical action. In the old days when employers had but few workers and themselves worked side by side with them, every worker was individually known to his boss; his idiosyncracies were understood; his ambitions were appreciated because they were like to the boss's ambitions. But now when workers, numbered by the thousands, are employed by a collective boss who is a mere list of stockholders, living perhaps thousands of miles from the works and knowing the workers only as items of profit or loss on a ledger, some substitute for the old personal touch must be found or industry will become, first, congeries of unrelated items in reports, and, finally, mere anarchy. If modern industry is to be well-knit; is to understand and accomplish its real purposes, it must cultivate its conscience—the employment manager.

The usual method of business organization unfortunately has so far failed to take in this function as a distinct part of factory control. The foreman should not be charged with responsibility of selection of his gang. Good management does not require that he do so. Factory after factory has demonstrated that if the foreman's power includes that of sending back an unsatisfactory

worker to the employment manager for removal and replacement, that is sufficient for purposes of discipline. But when it is considered that the cost of securing and training each worker ranges from \$10 to \$200, and averages probably more than \$60 each, a stupendous leak in the business which still clings to the antiquated foremanship hiring-and-firing method, is disclosed. Moreover, competent employment management reduces industrial misunderstanding and friction quite noticeably. In these days, when every nerve must be strained to secure the highest possible output, no wise factory manager will ignore such a means of keeping the industrial peace.

Employment management differs from the public employment service. Some employers have been limiting their employment management to the status of mere labor recruiting agencies. That work should be left to the U. S. Employment Service, whose function is to find the labor and sift it in a preliminary way, offering those workers who seem likely to suit to the employment manager for his more intimate knowledge of the factory's needs; his more thorough methods of selection. The employment manager cannot be dispensed with in favor of the public employment agency any more than the public employment agency in this day of national need can be evaded. At least twelve million of our working people are today engaged in the production and distribution of war supplies behind our military forces. Six million or more will be required to fill the toll of increased demand brought about by the call of two millions to the colors before next July. Every available new source of labor must be tapped and carefully selected and trained before placing in industry. While the Government will give every possible assistance, advice and guidance in this tremendous operation, it is the plainest common sense to counsel that every industrial concern immediately secure the best possible employment manager and place upon him the authority and responsibility of a direct delegate from the highest command in the establishment. With any less authority, the employment manager is almost sure to fail.

The provision of an adequate number of competent persons for employment management is one of the serious elements. Forty thou-

sand firms in this country are now engaged in war production; and many more are daily undertaking the work as less essential industries change over. The only source of trained supply so far, is the work being done by the Employment Management Section of the War Industries Board, the successor of the work begun in the Council of National Defense. This section is fostering training of men and women previously experienced in phases of industrial work, by intensive courses upon employment management in classes at various universities. Such men and women must have had at least three years' experience in industrial methods and personal knowledge of shop problems. In most cases they are delegates from war-supply-factories.

The Training and Dilution Service will be much more effective where it is able to deal through a competent employment manager with factories facing the great problem of expansion in labor supply. This service urges every factory to put in a thorough-going employment department and suggests that all factories not so organized select some one from their organization having the groundwork of experience and the right mental horizon and send him or her to the first available employment training course. It is suggested that the Employment Management Section of the War Industries Board at 717 Thirteenth St., Washington, be consulted regarding these matters; or the field officers of this service will be glad to give full information.

Foreign Trade Progress Will Depend Upon Their Speedy Adoption

Cotton manufacturers who have been studying the export trade problem in the light of war developments have reached the conclusion that the crux of progress is in the hands of the producer and not the distributor. If manufacturers will adopt new manufacturing methods they will find that there are already in existence all the necessary financial and distributing machinery to speed up foreign shipments to the countries where they are wanted and where they can be disposed of profitably.

At a recent meeting of manufacturers and exporters some facts were brought out that should make a cotton manufacturer proud of his country ashamed of the conditions that exist. Exporting houses that have been eminently successful in handling cotton goods for export bought for their own account and shipped in their own packages, entered into the cotton yarn business and soon found that yarn spinners could not or would not pack yarn properly for the markets to which they were destined. Indeed, in a number of instances it has been found that the yarns are not well packed to reach New York in condition sufficiently good to warrant an experienced foreign packer here in undertaking his normal work of preparing the goods for transmission on a vessel.

Manufacturers have contended that they have not adopted new methods of packing because it does not pay them to do so. This contention has fallen flat when they have been told the buyer will pay all expenses of packing if the work is only properly done.

The immediate situation in packing textile goods for export is that future shipments will depend upon the density and value of the consignment. In other words, the shipping boards will give preference in vessel room to those goods that represent the largest value in the smallest compass, all other things being equal. Because of the compressibility of many textiles, and the small compass they will occupy in great value, it should not be a difficult matter to pack them in ways that will make them very attractive to shippers.

As classifications go in the shipping trade, under the War Board's new rulings, textiles can easily go into the first classes if proper care is taken to have them packed according to the best practices now common in concerns that make a business of preparing goods for long sea voyages.

It is futile for cotton manufacturers and others to say that they cannot pack goods as exporters want them packed. They used to say the

(Continued on page 7.)

American Consumption of Cotton During September.

A preliminary report issued by the United States Bureau of the Census gives the amount of cotton consumed in the United States during September, 1918, as 490,779 bales, against 522,389 bales in September, 1917. These statistics are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on September 30 amounted to 1,186,649 bales, compared with 959,152 bales a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses to 2,970,717 bales, compared with 1,575,786 bales. These figures include 10,532 bales of foreign and 4,230 bales of sea-island cotton consumed, 69,254 bales of foreign and 14,029 bales of sea-island cotton held in consuming establishments, and 47,074 bales of foreign and 30,552 bales of sea-island cotton held in public storage.

Linters not included above were 96,512 bales consumed during September in 1918 and 89,171 bales in 1917; 149,917 bales on hand in consuming establishments on September 30, 1918, and 100,736 bales in 1917, and 103,844 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1918, and 100,398 bales in 1917.

Imports of foreign cotton during September were 2,113 bales, compared with 14,533 bales in 1917; exports of domestic cotton and linters for the month amounted to 366,375 bales in 1918, and 254,057 bales in 1917. The export figures include 18,318 bales of linters exported during September in 1918, and 40,699 bales in 1917.

Dye Men Prepare For After War.

Considerable activity is apparent in the dye trade in connection with two problems of vital concern to the future of the American industry when the end of the war shall have terminated the present abnormal position. These are the questions of the protection to be afforded dye manufacturers of the United States through the tariff and that of standardization of American dyestuffs. The problem of the duties on dyes is being carefully studied by the United States Tariff Commission and is also being taken up by a special committee representing the dyestuff industry. A committee is also investigating the subject of standardization, which to date has not been reported as engaging directly the interest of the Government.

A meeting of the Special Tariff

Committee was held in New York this week and it is understood that various technical problems were gone over. The tariff policy which will be adopted toward the dyestuff industry after the war is regarded in the trade as of the greatest importance, and the outlook on this essential point is held to be uncertain in view of the provisions of the present law.

Standardization of American colors, it is said, will have a vital bearing upon the ability of domestic manufacturers to compete with foreign producers when trade is restored to a more normal basis. During the early stages of the development of the industry here, when the most urgent need was a supply of colors to meet a deficit, this problem did not receive the attention it is now felt to deserve.

With the appointment of a special committee to study the problem, the first step has been taken toward its solution. The committee has already held an organization meeting and frequent conferences are likely from now on, it is reported. The Chemical Alliance, the Dyestuffs Institute and the American Dye Manufacturers' Association are all stated to be working toward a common end.

Dr. E. A. Pierce, of the United States Conditioning & Testing Co., chairman of the committee, who has just returned from Washington, said that the investigations already made had led to the conviction that the standardization of methods of testing dyes must precede the standardization of the colors themselves. He said that a great variety of testing methods were in use by different companies and intimated that until these were placed on a uniform basis, standardization of the dyes would be impracticable.

Because of the complexity of the questions involved, Dr. Pierce estimated that six months to a year of hard work would be required before a standardization of testing methods could be effected. There is no reason to doubt that the committee recognizes the obstacles confronting it, but with teamwork opinion in the trade is that these can be surmounted.

An indication of the need for standardization is seen in the preference in some quarters for dyestuffs imported from Switzerland, which, it is said, are able to command a slight premium because of the assurance felt by consumers that they will receive an entirely uniform product. A chief criticism of American dyes in general is that too frequently a variation is to be

noted in subsequent consignments from the product supplied in meeting the original order.

Large Coal Saving Due to Daylight Saving Plan.

Washington.—Seven months' operation of the "daylight saving" law has resulted in the saving of approximately one and a quarter million tons of coal by the country, in addition to the many other accomplishments of the measure, the Fuel Administration has announced.

"When Congress enacted the law," the Administration continues, "to set the clocks of the nation ahead one hour, beginning March 31 and ending October 27, the Fuel Administration made plans to gather facts from many sources in various sections in order to determine the saving in fuel that might be effected by the operation of the law. Figures from this data have been compiled and from these is made the estimate of the coal saved."

"It was shown that in one district the saving of coal was 17½ tons per 1,000 population over the period of seven months. These figures were checked against records obtained from other places in widely separated districts having the same relative conditions and from the mass of facts thus gathered, the estimate of 1,250,000 tons of coal saved is determined."

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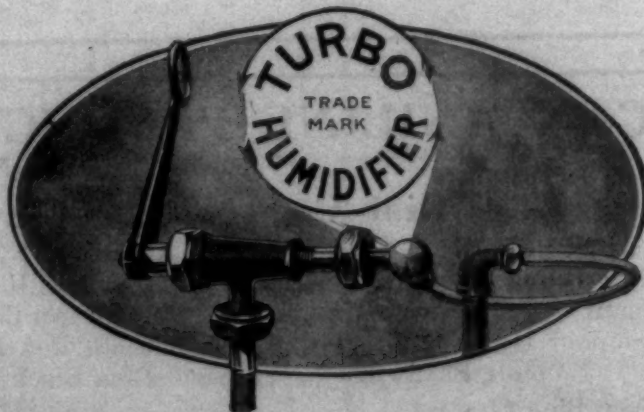
which may be best suited to conditions. It will be the endeavor of the company not only to continue, but to improve the high quality of its products—the efficiency and economy of its service in all problems of air conditioning, humidifying, and mill piping.

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Aircraft Cloth Needs.

Washington.—In spite of the expressed hope of officials in charge of the aircraft production of the army and navy that they would know the needs of both services for airplane and balloon cloths by the middle of this month they declared yesterday that they still were unable even to estimate the number of millions of yards of cloths that would be needed.

So many changes have been made in proposed aircraft production programs after they had been tentatively outlined and the constantly shifting changes in details of construction ground out by the hard experience over the battlefronts in France that officers yesterday declared it would be at least 10 days or two weeks before an estimate could be made as to cloth needs.

Work on the aircraft production program for the coming year has made great progress, however, they declared, and it was hoped that it would be definitely decided on within the next fortnight. Military necessity, it was said, will make it impossible for a complete announcement of the aircraft production program, however. Just how long it will be after the program is decided on before the trade is given the information for which it is waiting regarding the amount of silks, and what percentage of the fine yarn looms will be needed to complete the program, is not known. This information, however, has been promised as soon as possible.

To Make Goods Needed.

In order to facilitate the essential war work on Government cotton goods contracts, special forms of war orders have been issued and accepted by the mills, under which the mills will proceed to make the goods and continue supplying them until such time as the objections can be considered by the War Department.

These war orders, in effect, negative any action that would temporarily decrease production, such as enforcing the child labor clauses of the contracts in States where such legal provisions do not apply. The orders are issued at an indefinite price subject to adjustment later on, and they are accepted with the full knowledge that such readjustment may carry with it a compliance with new regulations that it may be necessary to revise during the life of the contract.

The resolution of the governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to the effect that "the association cannot see its way to advise its members to rescind their action in declining contracts with these objectionable clauses inserted," will be presented at the earliest possible date to the proper authorities through representatives and Senators in Congress. It was found impossible to organize a committee to go to Washington, owing to the prevalence of influenza.—Journal of Commerce.

Kettles of paper are carried by the Japanese soldiers. When hot water is wanted the kettle is filled and the outside doused with water when it is hung over the fire and in ten minutes the water is boiling.

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Foreign Trade Progress Will Depend Upon Their Speedy Adoption.

(Continued from Page 3.)

same thing many years ago when such goods as Pepperell drills were actually being packed and shipped in thousands of bales in just the way that shippers and exporters wanted them. Today there are plenty of mills preparing and packing goods in accordance with the best methods used anywhere. English mills have always packed goods as they are wanted.

To say now that the kind of packing required cannot be given is not true. To say that it will not be given is quite within the power of those who do not want to adopt methods that must be adopted by some one if shipments are to be made under present vessel conditions.

In order to bring mills in closer contact with foreign business some financial and mercantile connections are being established in New York and probably elsewhere. Large corporations are being organized to carry on foreign trade, using ships, banks and producing plants as assets, all under common ownership and control. Established foreign trade organizations are being absorbed into these strong mercantile associations and from time to time news leaks out that ownership in turners, to do a successful foreign some concern producing goods that go largely to foreign markets has changed hands.

While it is not at all essential that cotton mills everywhere shall rush into the fold of some great export organization where identity will be lost and opportunity to take advantage of the home market will be weakened, it is of vital importance that many cotton manufacturers, to do a successful foreign business, must seek new mercantile connections. They cannot go on using local New York brokers alone and hope to keep in intimate touch with a world trade. The brokers may prove useful in many directions, but to make production eminently profitable in a world market channels of distribution must be used that are controlled or at least directed by those who are competent in every detail to look after the distinctly foreign trade questions that must be met and answered.

In order to make progress with many cotton manufacturers in encouraging them to branch out and seek foreign markets it will be necessary to overcome many local and political prejudices that are constantly strangling textile effort in this country. Whether this can be done or not among the present generation of manufacturers, the trial at least will have to be made.

Cotton manufacturers and other textile manufacturers must already be conscious that new forces have come into being since the war started. Many young New York merchants have become convinced that in foreign trade lies their greatest field for profit and usefulness. They have suddenly realized that the opportunities that have come to them by inheritance were passing steadily into the hand of Germans and

others who were not only prejudicing their national future, but were actually making inroads into their own vital mercantile interests.

But greater even than this realization has been, there is another phase of new mercantile possibilities ahead of this country. The millions of young and vigorous men who have gone across the seas to fight for ideals in national life have had their eyes opened to the new dreams of what lie beyond the confines of the United States, and what will be essentials hereafter in adding to the comfort of life within the United States.

Wars have changed human history and human interest in all past experience, and this war will be no different in that respect. To think that new commercial connections will not result from the exodus of millions upon war business is to take a very narrow view of the future, and it may be set down for fact that the young men who have gone to France, Siberia, Italy, England and elsewhere to promote war have been thinking and absorbing new ideas of what there will be in it all for them when the time comes for them to march home and take stock of their new future.

Perhaps the older generation of textile manufacturers in this country may continue to regard such things as these as dreams and nothing more for them. But the younger generation will be heard from just the same.

Lille Center of Big Textile Industries.

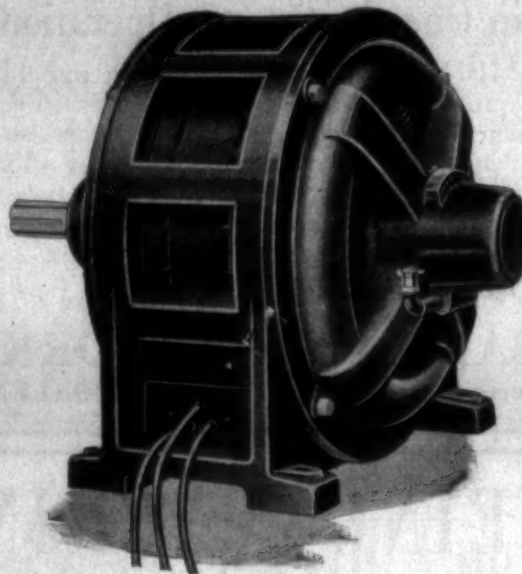
The fall of Lille restores to France one of the chief sources of her economic life. Before the war Lille was a great center of industry and was known throughout the world for its manufactures of flax and textiles. In the first rank of its textile industries comes the weaving of cloth, table linen, damask, ticking and flax velvet. The spinning of flax thread for sewing and lace-making is specially connected with Lille. The manufacture of cotton twist of fine quality are also carried on. The neighboring towns of Tourcoing and Roubaix are also famed as centers of the woolen and worsted industries, while Caudry rivals Lille as a lace center.

Fewer Soft Drinks for Soldiers at the Camps.

The American soldiers will share with the civilian population the decrease in the consumption of soft drinks. Soda pop will not be as plentiful in the army canteens as formerly.

The decision of the Food Administration that only 50 per cent of the sugar used for soft drinks in 1918 will be allowed for that purpose this coming year also applies to the army. Camp exchanges have sometimes purchased sugar from the Quartermaster Corps to make soft drinks. This practice has been ordered discontinued.

A cargo of peanuts saved a ship from sinking recently when submerged off the Atlantic coast. The peanuts swelled.



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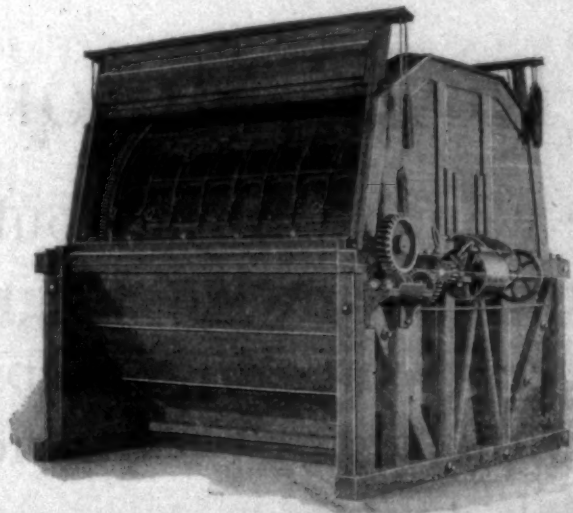
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Coal Output Now Nearly Normal.

Washington.—The output and movement of bituminous and anthracite coal reported by the Geological Survey for the week ended October 12 are greatly in excess of averages in recent years, but measured by the requirements laid down by the United States Fuel Administration falls slightly below the amounts expected.

The production of bituminous coal during the week ended October 12 is estimated at 12,321,000 net tons, a decrease compared with the week preceding of 273,000 net tons, or 2.2 per cent, but an increase over the corresponding week of last year of 1,317,000 net tons, or 12 per cent. The average production per working day during the current week is estimated at 2,053,000 net tons, as compared with 2,099,000 net tons, during the week of October 5 and 1,834,000 net tons during the week of October 12, 1917.

Bituminous coal production during the month of September, 1918, is estimated at 51,887,000 net tons and exceeds production during the same month of 1917 by 6,579,000 net tons, or 14.6 per cent. September production, limited, first, by loss of time on Labor Day; second, by loss of time on Registration Day, and third, by the short month, was approximately 4,000,000 net tons less than production during either July or August and fell slightly below the production of June, but exceeded all records prior to June, 1918.

Production for the first nine months of the calendar year of 1918 is estimated at 447,900,000 net tons, an increase over the same nine months of last year of 36,000,000 net tons, or 8.7 per cent. This tremendous increase over last year was really brought about during the months of July, August and September, the increase during this period amounting to 24,000,000 net tons, or 17.4 per cent, and more than doubled the improvement that occurred during the first six months of the calendar year, the increase during this period over last year amounting to but 11,945,102 net tons, or 4.4 per cent.

The average daily requirements established by the United States Fuel Administration April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, is 2,013,000 tons.

The average daily production

April 1 to October 5 has been 1,904,633.

The average daily production necessary from October 5, 1918, to March 31, 1919, to make up deficit for coal year to date is 2,034,038.

Mobilizing and Demobilizing Business.

According to current business surveys, the process of converting industry to a war basis has been practically completed. Nonessential industry have in some cases closed; in others they have greatly reduced their output; in still others they have given up their old lines of work and have converted their plants to the manufacture of war products or staples. On the new basis industry is busy and employees are prosperous. The demand for labor was never stronger and wages probably never higher. To some minds this situation seems like "prosperity," and from the standpoint of many individuals it is so. The fact remains that the war basis of industry cannot be indefinitely continued. Business has been "mobilized" in the interest of the nation, but, as with the army, it will likewise have to be "demobilized." This will not necessarily imply a return to the old channels of operation, although it may. What is certain is that the direction to be taken by business in time of peace will not be what it is to-day.

Many farsighted business firms are already getting ready for the changes which will come when industry passes back from the war to the peace footing. Some expect changes in prices, others revolutionary alterations in cost of production due to the return of labor and the suspension of exceptional demands for raw materials. There have been many attempts to forecast exactly what this period of readjustment and reorganization will mean, but such efforts seldom produce results that can be trusted. All lines of business will find their problems dependent upon varying conditions. Reductions of prices will not be uniform, and, in some lines, may not occur at all. The reorganization of labor is quite likely to move along lines which few or none are now able to forecast. As for export and import business, the situation of foreign countries, their buying power, and, among other

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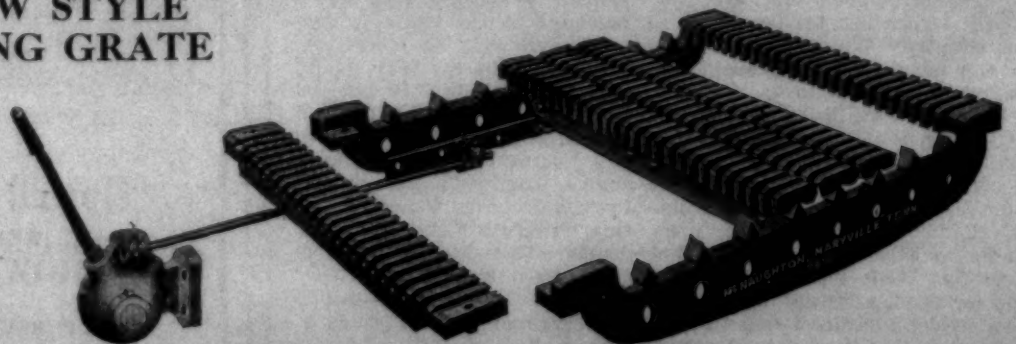
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McNaughton Manufacturing Co.
MARYVILLE, TENN.



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN

things, the outlook in the Central Empires, all constitute elements in a problem of the utmost complexity. We may enter at the close of the war upon a period of enlarged export trade, or we may encounter a period of depression. The factors at work to determine the situation are too numerous and too closely intertwined to permit of any positive predictions.

While not attempting to foresee the precise direction in which his own operations will be modified, the wise business man knows that there are certain things he can unquestionably do to enable himself to meet the future with confidence. He must recognize, in the first place, that the era of safe and profitable expansion of business is over. Heavy taxation during the remainder of the war will take the bulk of his profits, while the steadily shrinking supply of commodities and credit will limit his opportunities for enlarging the demand for goods. He will, therefore, use every effort to work so far as possible upon his own resources, and insofar as he finds it necessary to obtain credit from the banks, he will base his requests for accommodation upon short term paper whose liquidation he can with entire reason look forward to. He will not allow himself to become dependent upon credit institutions for the maintenance of the essential activities of his undertaking.

Still less in a condition like the present will the wise business establishment engage in speculative commitments based on existing prices or allow itself to become overloaded with stocks purchased at prevailing levels which, in the main, are the highest ever known. It will endeavor to make as little draft on the material resources of the country as it can, not only because this is the part of wisdom and public spirit, but also because in this way only can the consequences of the future decline in prices be prevented from visiting themselves upon those who have enlarged their operations in the belief that there was money to be made through operations based upon probable advances in the value of commodities. There are a good many business houses which have already recognized the necessity of caution in this very line, as shown by the fact that not a few are already well sold

out and are carrying such limited stocks of goods. This condition, however, is less general in the manufacturing industries which have sought to protect themselves by accumulating supplies of raw materials. In some cases these materials have been bought at prices so low as to safeguard the owners of the goods, but in others such is not the case, and it is upon them that there rests an obligation to take careful thought for the future.

The conclusion of almost every great war of the past has been followed by commercial embarrassment, sometimes by panic and severe contraction. In many respects the present war has been peculiar. Government control of prices and of economic conditions generally has been far closer and more successful than in the past. It is the opinion of many that this oversight, as well as the precautions of various kinds that have been and will be taken, will prevent the development of any sudden shock to business immediately consequent upon the end of the war. This is profoundly to be hoped, and it is not impossible that the process of converting business back to a peace basis may be gradual and reasonably free of danger. In these times no one, however, should count confidently upon any future event or condition. Business must look forward to demobilization, or in other words rearrangement or readjustment, and this probably at no very remote date. To put matters in order so as to be ready for whatever contingencies may develop is thus the part of prudence, even though it may involve the use of no ordinary skill and foresight.—Journal of Commerce.

Frank Thompson Killed in France.

Lieut. Frank Thompson, a graduate of the Textile Department of the North Carolina State College, and who for a year or more was employed at one of the mills at Greenville, S. C., was recently killed in France while leading a machine gun attack.

Frank Thompson was well known as a football and baseball player and also as a coach.

The Thompson and Clark families lived on the same block in Raleigh, N. C., and grew up together and the death of Frank Thompson brings to our editor a nearer realization of the war.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918

Meeting of Southern Textile Association Postponed to Nov. 15-16.

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Columbus, Ga., has been postponed from November 1st and 2nd to November 15th and 16th. This action was deemed advisable because of the Spanish influenza, which has disorganized the operation of a great many mills.

While the influenza situation is improving daily and will probably have passed by November 1st, it was thought best to postpone the meeting for two weeks.

Reports from Georgia and Alabama show that a considerable amount of interest is being taken in the meeting and a very large attendance that many cotton manufacturing is in prospect.

It is not expected that there will be a very large number present from North and South Carolina, in fact, the object in holding semi-annual meetings is to be able to distribute them over the various sections of the South and give every superintendent and overseer an opportunity to attend at least one meeting each year.

The Southern Textile Association is a live organization and has been a strong factor in developing the textile industry of the South. It is also remarkable that the men who have taken an active part in its work have advanced very rapidly in their profession.

The Cost of the "Flu."

It would be hard to realize the cost to the cotton mills of the South of the epidemic of Spanish influenza which has swept over the entire country.

Many large mills have been forced to stand for a week or more with every machine idle and many have operated with greatly reduced forces.

The cost of Spanish influenza to the cotton mills of the South has doubtless been considerably in excess of one million dollars and has also seriously hampered the production on Government orders.

The cost has not only been in dollars and cents for it took in passing some of our best men such as T. A. Shipp, general superintendent of the Hart and Fountain Cotton Mills, and M. J. Ray, general superintendent of McAden Mills, and several, including W. Y. Harrison, superintendent of Covington Mills, and M. L. Smith, manager of the Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company, have lost a wife or child.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to every one, whether superintendent, overseer or operative, who has felt the hand of death through this terrible scourge and we hope that scientists of this country will be able to find a means of preventing such an epidemic in the future.

Spanish Influenza has killed more American soldiers than the army of the Kaiser, but we are glad to know that the situation in our camps is rapidly improving.

In a Panic Over Their Jobs.

The following extract from the Washington (D. C.) Times is very interesting:

"When Congress settles down to business again after the election, it will have to consider what is to be done with various boards, bureaus and commissions which have been established for the war period.

"Already, because there is the possibility of the end of the war before many months, these war-time agencies are beginning to prick up their ears and seek a longer lease of life than present legislation gives them. In some cases, they exist for the war period only and in others they will go out of existence in six months to a year after peace is declared.

The fact the war is not at all certain to end and that it may run on yet for years, hasn't prevented the war boards, bureaus and commissions from being nervous over the peace talk and from stirring about trying to get new legislation for extensions of their existence.

"Congress is almost sure to have a first class row over what to do about these agencies, or most of them. Strong opposition to continuing their existence is going to be exhibited.

"The future of the food administration, the fuel administration, the war trade board, the war industries board, the war labor board and a variety of other organizations will have to be dealt with. The railroad administration and the telephone and telegraph administrations are on the list, though they have a longer lease of life than the others."

We can imagine the panic into which the prospect of peace has thrown all of the various boards and bureaus, including their legal advisers and executive secretaries, very few of whom ever made half as much at home as they have while directing (?) the affairs of the Government at Washington during the war.

At the beginning of the war it was found necessary to establish boards in order to assist the War Department and many able business men hurried to Washington and offered their services to the Government at great financial sacrifices.

The theorists and reformers got the scent of possibilities of good berths and there began the establishment of countless boards and bureaus with divers objects including the drawing of salaries. Each board furnished a berth for one or more executive secretaries and for legal advisers who in many cases seemed to be qualified for their jobs by reason of the fact that they had never been able to make a good living in civil life.

The Government and the real forces who have worked for the winning of the war have allowed these boards to exist because they

were too busy prosecuting the war to take time to start a row over worthless or unnecessary organizations.

The people of this country, including ourselves, have watched with amusement the pompous assumption of authority by these boards and have been willing for them to exist with the hope that by chance they might in some remote way help the winning of the war.

Our interest and the interest of every true American has been the winning of the war and we would willingly bear any burden towards that end but when these unnecessary boards, seeing peace in sight, seek to perpetuate themselves upon the people of this country it is time to cry halt!

What has Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, and his legal adviser, Major Rosensohn, done to assist in winning the war? We defy anyone to show one single act by which that organization has assisted the War Department in even a remote way. On the other hand it can be shown that in order to appear to do something, they have promulgated theories and orders which have hampered the production of Government goods and has forced the Government and thereby the people of this country to pay millions of dollars more than it was necessary to pay for war supplies.

Such an organization may be permitted to exist as long as the war continues but it would be an outrage for Congress to extend their life one day beyond the hour of peace.

On the same day that the Kaiser finds himself out of a job, there should be a great packing of grips at Washington.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company Assure Against German Control.

The following announcement, which is self-explanatory, has been made by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.:

"As a guarantee to those who have given their patriotic support to this industry during its initial stages that it shall not fall into the hands of the Germans at the close of the war, the control of the company has been placed in the hands of a voting trust on file with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. This control is in the General Chemical Company, of New York; the Semet-Solvay Company, of Syracuse; the Barrett Company, of New York, and their associates."

This action was taken to counteract rumors that have been started from time to time and to insure that the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., will always be controlled by Americans.

The mill people of the South have never paid attention to the rumors because they had confidence in the official of that company and the fact that John Dabbs was Southern representative has been a sufficient guarantee of its patriotism both present and future.

Personal News

T. C. McAllister has resigned as spinning overseer at the Scottdale (Ga.) Mills.

L. N. Peyton, from LaGrange, Ga., is now in the weaving department of Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Arthur J. Draper, of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed chairman of the local campaign for \$100,000 for the war work organizations.

W. C. Gibson has resigned as superintendent of Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga., and is now traveling with headquarters at Columbia, S. C.

Edward Gross, from High Point, N. C., has taken position of roller coverer at Raleigh (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. M. Fowler, from the Raleigh Cotton Mills, has taken a position with the Burlington Roller Covering Works, Burlington, N. C.

W. A. Kirby, from Hudson, N. C., has been appointed overseer carding at Melville Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C.

E. M. Dees, from Albemarle, N. C., has been appointed night superintendent of Rockfish Mills, Inc., Fayetteville, N. C.

H. D. Funderburk has been promoted to overseer of weaving at Mill No. 2, Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

D. F. Poole, from LaGrange, Ga., has been appointed overseer weaving at Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. T. Davis, from Gaffney, S. C., has accepted position of superintendent of Cowpens (S. C.) Manufacturing Company.

H. E. Beattie, from Gastonia, N. C., has been appointed second hand in weaving at Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. M. Huffman has resigned as superintendent of White Manufacturing Company, Kimesville, N. C., to accept a position with Marshal Field Company, Spray, N. C.

J. R. Hughey, formerly night overseer of weaving at Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is now second hand in weaving at Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

H. W. Carlisle, from the Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Mills, has accepted position as chief engineer and master mechanic at Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.

T. M. Sandford, from Reidsville, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of No. 1 carding room, Riverside and Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

E. B. Davis, from Henderson, N. C., has returned to his former position as second hand in card room of Mill No. 3, Rosemary (N. C.) Manufacturing Company.

William Mince, overseer of twisting at Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., died of Spanish influenza this week. He was buried at Mt. Zion cemetery at Hopeville, Ga.

J. M. Jordan, formerly with Ham-burger Mills, has been appointed night superintendent of Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Geo. W. Ray has resigned as overseer of spinning for Courtenay Manufacturing Company, Newry, S. C., to accept a similar position with Victor-Monaghan Mills Company, Greer plant, Greer, S. C.

W. A. McDonald, who resigned as overseer of weaving at Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills some time ago on account of his health, has recovered and has gone back to the same mill, this time overseer of the cloth room.

Minor J. Ray Victim of "Flu."

Minor Jones Ray, son of Robert R. Ray, of McAdenville, died last week after a brief illness of influenza. He was born in Charlotte January 8, 1879.

Mr. Ray when young went into the McAden Mills with the determination to make that his business. He worked his way up from the humblest position to the general su-

perintendent of the three McAden Mills, and to this textile center there was not a man better posted, more capable or having a more comprehensive grasp of the mill business.

He gave himself unstintingly to his work and by his energy, ability and devotion to his work created an atmosphere of industry in the mills that was no insignificant part of the success of the mills. To his father, who has been secretary-treasurer of the mills since they were built, he was an essential.

Mr. Ray was a man who held the confidence of all with whom he was associated and his death is a loss to the county in which he had achieved success and to whose industrial success he had largely contributed. R. R. Ray, his father, has been with the McAden Mills for 30 years.

The funeral services were held in Charlotte. Acting as pallbearers were: R. G. Spratt, H. M. McAden, John A. Tate, Thomas R. Pegram, R. L. Simpson, of Charlotte; L. A. Funderburg, George L. Webb, R. L.

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has just rounded out a half century of usefulness. Its incomparable record of lubrication service during the past 50 years stamps it as a most efficient and economical lubricant. It can be used on engines, motors, line shafting, looms, twisters, spinners, etc., with highly satisfactory results. Write for samples.

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Hughes, of McAdenville, and S. N. Boyce, of Gastonia.

Mrs. W. Y. Harrison Dies of Influenza-Pneumonia.

Mrs. W. Y. Harrison, wife of the superintendent of the Covington (Ga.) Mills, died at her home at Covington Mills, Thursday night, after an illness of only a few days of influenza, followed by pneumonia. She is survived by her husband, two sons, Joe S. Harrison, second lieutenant, instructor at Yale University; James R. Harrison, of Bailey Military Institute, Greenwood, S. C.; three daughters, Nancy Margaret, Mary Kathleen and Sara Jane Harrison, and other relatives. Mrs. Harrison was very highly regarded as a Christian woman and her loss will be deeply felt.

The body was sent to Pelzer, S. C., for funeral and interment.

Chas. M. Tyson Killed in Airplane Accident.

Charles M. Tyson, formerly secretary of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Company, was recently killed in an airplane accident off the coast of France. He was a son of General L. D. Tyson of the 30th Division, who before the war was president of the Knoxville Spinning Company.

Charles M. Tyson enlisted in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps early in July, 1917, and reported for duty at the Boston School of Technology, August 7. Having completed his advanced flying training in Pensacola, Fla., and at Fort Worth, Tex., he was commissioned ensign in January, last, and because of especially commended executive service, he was in the first list of promotions to the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, which he received in May. He was married last June to Miss Betty Carson of New York.

His body was not recovered after the accident.

Captain Millar in France.

We received this week a postal from Capt. Hudson C. Millar, formerly secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, announcing his safe arrival in France. Capt. Millar is connected with the Chemical Warfare Service.

Liberty Bond Subscriptions.

The employees of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills subscribed for \$28,000 of Liberty Bonds of the Fourth Loan. The mill subscribed for \$225,000.



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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Inman, S. C.—The Anchor Post Iron Works are erecting a fence around the buildings of the Inman Mills.

Fork Shoals, S. C.—Katrine Manufacturing Company has decided upon an increase of capitalization from \$100,000 to \$120,000.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Vivian Cotton Mills are reported to be starting up a new addition to their plant, just completed and equipped.

Greensboro, N. C.—There are now 650 looms in operation at the plant of the Pomona Mills, Inc., an addition of 100 since last report.

Forest City, N. C.—The Florence Mills is just finishing a modern dormitory for girls. Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Welch will have charge.

Inman, S. C.—The Inman Mills have installed a new opener, new picker room machinery and 100 new Draper looms and equipped the spinning room with electric fans.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Wiscasset Mills Company advises that it is not contemplating the erection of another mill, and that the only change being made is the rearranging of a number of old machines.

Chester, S. C.—Carolina Cotton Yarn Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital to buy and sell cotton yarns and do a commission business in selling yarns and textiles.

Forest City, N. C.—The Florence Mills are having all the houses in their village painted. All houses which were painted red are being painted white. The appearance of the village is being greatly improved.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Turner Chemical Corporation, Memphis, has been incorporated. Capital \$100,000. To engage in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. Incorporators: George M. Turner, C. A. Jones and P. M. Burdette.

Monroe, Ga.—The Monroe Cotton Mills have recently had all the houses painted inside and out and another commendable act was the presentation of each employee with an insurance policy for \$500, the premiums being paid by the company.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Huss Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of fine damasks, is reported to be installing new machinery which will double its capacity. At last report ninety-eight jacquards looms and 3,500 spindles were operated. The company recently increased its capital stock to \$250,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—Exposition Cotton Mills have purchased a generator

and boilers to form a stand-by plant. As soon as this equipment is received and installed, the mills can be operated entirely by steam power, and there will be no more possibility of a shut-down because of a shortage of water at the hydro-electric plants.

Millen, Ga.—L. H. Gilmer Company, of Philadelphia, who recently acquired the Millen Cotton Mills, are changing their plant over on Government yarns exclusively. They have recently secured large contracts for gas mask webbing, tapes, bands, etc. Extensive improvements are being made in the plant. The company expects in the future to be in position to supply the cotton mill trade with cone belting.

Norwood, N. C.—The machinery for the Norwood Manufacturing Company addition is now arriving and being put in storage, awaiting

the entire completion of the mill, which will be put under roof about the end of October. The company confirms the recently published estimate of the number of machines purchased and states that 25 cards, 20 roving frames and complementary combers are to be installed.

Columbia, S. C.—The Hampton Cotton Mills of Columbia have placed an order with William Firth of Boston, Mass., for the equipment of the Granby and Olympia Mills with the Dustless Card Stripping and Cleaning System.

Finley Williamson Gives \$5,000 to Help Fight Influenza.

The following telegram from Finley L. Williamson, president of the Holt Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C., and the Puritan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., to the North Carolina Board of Health shows a spirit that

we can not too highly commend.

"I have directed and assisted in the treatment of over 200 cases of influenza during the past week. Had to take my bed yesterday afternoon and left conditions deplorable at Haw River. According to published advices, the epidemic continues to spread. Having exhausted my vitality, my purse is all I now have to offer and this is to give you authority to draw on me through the Alliance Loan & Trust Company, Burlington, for \$5,000 to assist in fighting the plague among the needy. I trust it may be the means of persuading others to do likewise."

Union-Buffalo Mills Pay Extra Dividend.

The following notice has been sent to the stockholders of the Union-Buffalo Mills of Union, S. C. "Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company, held October 17, 1918, the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent (\$3.50 per share) was declared upon the first preferred stock of said company, payable on November 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m., on November 8, 1918.

"A special dividend of 9 per cent (\$9.00 per share) on account of accumulations on the first preferred stock was also declared to be paid on December 14, from the surplus profits of the company to first preferred stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m. on November 8, 1918. The directors felt that the earnings justified this dividend, but the same rate may not be maintained in the future.

"The transfer books of this company for the first preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock p. m. on November 8, 1918, until 10 o'clock a. m. on November 16, 1918."

Columbus (Ga.) Mills Hit by "Flu."

Columbus, Ga. — Some departments of the local cotton mills were closed last week, because of Spanish influenza. The Eagle and Phoenix shut down entirely for a half day, and other mills have found it difficult to continue with small forces. The situation is somewhat improved, and it is believed that conditions will get back to normal this week.

"Flu" Epidemic Hits Cliffside Hard.

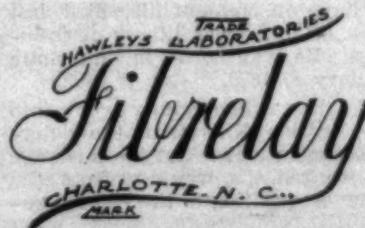
Cliffside, N. C. — The influenza epidemic which has swept Cliffside now shows slight improvement. Fewer deaths and fewer new cases are reported.

Tuesday's report was as follows: Thirty cases of pneumonia have developed and nine deaths in the past 48 hours, the total for the week being 14. The steady downpour of rain yesterday kept people indoors. Dr. Kieger, of the United States pub-

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lic health service, was in town Saturday and Dr. Smith, of Raleigh, is here and will remain several days. Dr. J. Rush Shull, who is recovering from a case of the "flu," was able to resume part of his practice.

Shamhow Shuttle Company Went 100 Per Cent.

All of the employees, 139 in number, of the Shamhow Shuttle Company, Woonsocket, R. I., accomplished an "over-the-top" record, i. e. 100 per cent for the firm in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Their average subscription was \$71.22.

The Third Liberty Loan Drive and Red Cross Membership Drive was also subscribed by 100 per cent of the employees.

Flags signifying 100 per cent loan subscriptions fly from the company's flag pole. The service flag has 18 stars.

The Northrop Loom's Part in the War.

Judging from the following report, which has just been sent out, there can be no question as to whether or not the Northrop loom is an essential: "The aeroplane service is provided with machines covered with cloth woven on Northrop looms—the men have uniforms woven on the Northrop looms. In the army, the soldiers are clad in goods woven on Northrop looms; they sleep in tents made of duck from Northrop looms under Northrop loom blankets; they use Northrop loom bath towels; Northrop loom powder bags hold the powder used in our artillery. In the navy, our sailors have Northrop loom blankets; Northrop loom towels, and Northrop loom garments. Northrop loom cloth finished for raincoats protects all branches of the service from the weather. Northrop loom surgeon's gauze, and bandage cloth are indispensable when wounded Northrop loom gas masks protect our boys from poisonous gases."

Death Comes in Unusual Method.

Dalton, Ga.—Enoch Vanhorn, 46, was the victim of a peculiar accident while working at the Crown Cotton Mills, the accident resulting in his death. He was sweeping the ceiling of the room and was steadying the heavy broom on his knee when it struck a pulley and the handle of the broom was driven completely through his thigh. Blood poisoning developed, causing his death.

Many Cartridges Have Been Made.

The Army Ordnance Department announces that production of small arms' ammunition (cartridges for

Have You Spanish Influenza

in your Mill Village?

A Large Proportion is due to Your Drinking System

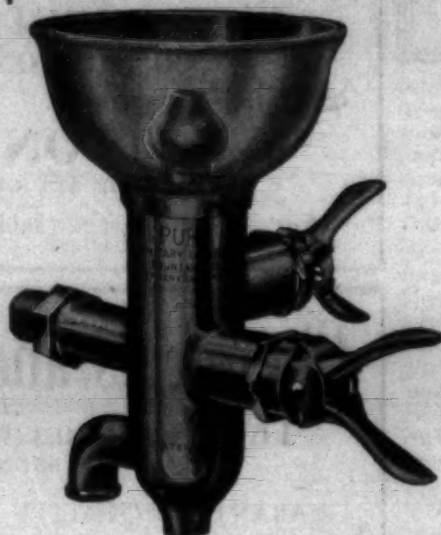
Why not play safe and install

PURO FOUNTAINS

Puro Prevents Spread of Disease

We have facts about the contamination from unsanitary drinking fountains—ask us about it.

PURO is absolutely the most sanitary—lips cannot touch the bubble.



Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co. Haydenville, Mass.

E. S. PLAYER, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

"LEATHEROID"



"Leatheroid" Mill Box No. 3

This is a standard box for mills, strong and well constructed, with steel over wood top rim, hard wood shoes with special steel protecting corner angles. Equipped with Caster, \$1.00 extra.

Sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

ROGERS FIBRE CO.
Leatheroid Sales Division

1024 Filbert Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

machine guns, rifles, revolvers, and pistols) has passed the three billion mark. A grand total of 3,054,160,110 cartridges had been accepted by ordnance inspectors on October 11.

Of this number, 2,510,628,510 are service ball cartridges for machine guns and rifles, and 275,524,200 are caliber .45 pistol and revolver cartridges. The remainder are miscellaneous cartridges, many being types specially adapted for use in airplanes (such as tracer, incendiary and armor-piercing cartridges) and a limited number of cartridges for training purposes.

CONSERVE POWER
INCREASE PRODUCTION
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting
Investigate, Know the Facts
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Silent
Chains in the World
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance
Without Obligation



The Ideal Drive for Textile Machinery

BECAUSE it transmits power without slip or loss. It combines the advantages of the leather belt drive with those of the gear drive, eliminating their disadvantages. Write for Book No. 288.

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Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-Inforcements.

Write for quotations.



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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods

New York.—During the past week practically every cotton goods merchant and manufacturer, who has not been housed up with influenza, has been devoting his attention to pushing the \$6,000,000,000 Fourth Liberty Loan over the top. The bond issue went over all right and that matter is ended (Kaiser Bill might think not).

The influenza epidemic has spread all over the South and hit the cotton mills hard, however, the crest seems to have been passed. There were several substantial offerings including: An offering of 15,000 pieces monthly for three months beginning with December by one of the large Southern mills. The offering included 30-inch print cloths, 68x72s, 64x60s and 60x48s. This created considerable astonishment as it is the first indication of any purpose to take on business in a large way on the part of important mills. The demand for goods for this year was steady but sales were light.

There are complaints heard in several mill agencies at the slow action on the part of the Government in allotting positive orders for goods allocated some time ago. In several instances the orders are held up in the Board of Review.

Buyers are not moving about in their usual way and it is believed by several local merchants that trade is being hurt by the prevailing contagion. In a number of instances buyers have gone home rather than remain in the city at this time, and reports have been received stating that buyers have postponed their visit here for a time.

Printcloths for October, November and December, in first hands, appear to be very scarce and hard to get. Some 64-60s, 5.35 yard weaver sold for November and December—about a half million yards—but this was said to be cleaning out a lot.

There is no doubt of a growing hesitation in dry goods trade in retail and jobbing lines, fairly traceable to high prices. They are forcing economies unknown to the present generation despite the very active purchases that are noted from

time to time among those whose wages have been greatly increased. The retail and jobbing merchants of the country are thinking about taxation for next year and are shaping many of their present day operations in anticipation of this seemingly remote influence.

Cotton manufacturers have begun to look with more favor on accepting business at current Government prices for deliveries extending into next year. They have not many goods to sell for this year and their production is greatly hampered by influenza among operatives. This will affect civilian more than Government business, however, as the pressure to maintain Government deliveries is constant and inexorable.

Offerings of cottondaes, chevots and other heavy colored cottons made for spring delivery by a few mills were quickly covered in and mills were forced to allot a limited production.

Jobbers report a light trade in spot goods while many advance orders are very satisfactory. The import and export committees of the council of cotton manufacturers has recommended that fixed prices shall not apply to export trade, except in the matter of re-sales in the home market. These latter are to be permitted only when the price is not in excess of the prices paid for the goods. Owing to the pressure exerted to maintain Government deliveries from mills, it has been necessary to use the limited operative forces available for the war, and this is expected to militate against deliveries to civilians.

Quotations: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 12½ cents; 64x60s, 11½ cents; 38½ inch 64x64s, 16½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 20% cents; denim 2.20 indigo, 37½ cents; tickings 8 ounce, 37½ cents; prints, 19½ cents; staple ginghams, 19½ cents; dress ginghams, 22 cents and 24 cents.

The newest type of tank assigned for use in warfare is steam-driven and weighs four tons. It is of American design and manufacture

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

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Direct and Sulphur Colors

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Help Save Castor Oil!

"Amalie" Sonnephol

Is Giving Utmost Satisfaction
In Notable Cotton Mills

Used in Softening or in Finishing of Cotton Goods

UNEXCELLED FOR ECONOMY

You Cannot Afford Being Without It

Send for a Trial Barrel

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SOLUBLE TALLOW

A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

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BIRMINGHAM

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Cotton yarn merchants say it is very difficult to secure yarns now owing to the closing of so many small yarn mills by the epidemic. The demand is steady and some business is passing. At the same time none of the local merchants is able to get anything like the yarns wanted, especially if they are sought for other than Government purposes.

Discussion of the possibilities of the return of peace caused many manufacturers to hesitate about placing new orders, as trade conditions would be so much changed from what they are at present and it is assumed that this would mean the end of war contracts. It is all summed up in the words, "uncertainty as to the future." On the part of the spinners there is still little inclination to take on new business except by those who are completing orders and desire new ones to take their places. Among the latter class, however, are those who have taken note of the decline in cotton futures. One instance is cited where a spinner took an order this week for 100,000 2-20s warps which he would not consider a week or two ago. Spinners of the finer numbers of knitting yarns are more anxious to take new orders, as it is understood that there are few offerings in the market at present from knitters holding Government contracts.

Spinners who are feeling that way are not looking for higher prices at the next revision. Some Eastern spinners of carded frame spun yarn on cones are anxious for all the business that they can get for delivery up to April 1, 1918. They consider present scale of maximum prices too good a thing to last long, and they are offering yarn a cent under maximum rates, including freight and discount.

A sale of 30,000 pounds of 30s double carded Southern cones was made for 82 cents. A sale of 30 Eastern carded cones was made for 76½ cents, including freight and discount; 26s Eastern frame spun carded cones, 72½ cents. The demand for single combed peeler is largely for two to 10 case lots. A sale of 24s, high grade Eastern combed peeler cones was made for 94 cents; 18s Eastern combed peeler cones sold for 81 cents. A sale of 20-2 skeins, for November and December delivery, was made at the maximum price.

Many spinners have been optimistic about business for, at least, the next two years. In their opinion, the war would probably last until the summer of 1920, the needs of the Government would be sufficient to prevent any accumulation of yarns, and the next revision of prices would be upward. It now seems as though they erred in their forecast, as it is probable that the war will be over in less than a year. The Government has overbought hosiery and underwear and cancelled some of the contracts.

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Alice Mills, S. C.	225	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	179	—
Anderson C. Mills Co., S. C.	67	70
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	120	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	140	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	175	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	38
Avondale Mills, Ala.	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	142	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	125	130
Brogan Mills, S. C.	120	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesee Mills, S. C.	—	152
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	84	86
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Cloumbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	128	135
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	115	125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	76
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, S.	—	52
Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.	—	55
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Eastley Cotton Mills, S. C.	275	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	140	150
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	—
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	98
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	104	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	205	—
Grindel Mills, S. C.	250	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	165	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	155	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	65	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	102	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	135	140
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	140	145
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	275	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	152	155
Monarch Mills, S. C.	105	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	230	—
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	100
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	115	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	100	103
Riverside Mills, com, par 12.50	12	15
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	120
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	185
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	121
Toxaway Mills, par \$25	17	20
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, com	5	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	—	112
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	25	27
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.	95	97
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common	85	88
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	95	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	—	25
Watts, 1st pfd.	—	85
Watts Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	35	55
Whitney Mfg. Co.	130	140
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	135
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	—	116
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	92	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	98	102
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—

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PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
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Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

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SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Cordell J. Lindsey has accepted position as master mechanic at Mary Louise Mill, Mayo, S. C.

W. F. O'Pry has resigned as overseer of spinning at Draper, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

C. P. Thompson, superintendent of Trion (Ga.) Mills, and William Keighley, superintendent of Berryton (Ga.) Mills, are confined to their beds suffering from Spanish influenza.

George T. Lashley Dead.

Burlington, N. C.—George T. Lashley, superintendent of the Lakeside Cotton Mill, of this city, died last week, and the funeral was held in the local cemetery, conducted by Rev. S. E. Mercer of the First M. E. Church. Mr. Lashley was about 40 years old and leaves a wife and six children.

Seventy-Eight Enter Textile School.

Seventy-eight students have registered in the four-year textile manufacturing course at the North Carolina Textile School. These are all day students. This textile school has a full equipment of machinery for instruction in cotton manufacturing, and is a department of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering. Students are divided in the following classes: Eight seniors, six juniors, twenty sophomores, forty-four freshmen.

One of the new students is a Chinaman who last year graduated from a New England textile school. He has entered the North Carolina Textile School to take a special finish-

ing course in cotton manufacturing.

Practically all textile students are members of the S. A. T. C. A large number of the former students have already received commissions in the army.

Shipping Service After War.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board is quite properly laying stress upon the service that should be provided for in connection with merchant shipping after the war. We are now engaged in shipbuilding at the expense of the Government, which, it is said, will result in having 25,000,000 tons in operation two years from now, "the greatest merchant fleet in the world." What is got into operation while the war lasts will be largely in the transportation service of the Government, under direction of army and navy authorities. The vessels may become adequately manned for operation as fast as they are ready and while they are in this kind of service.

When the war is over, it will take a good while to get men and army equipment back and have various supplies diverted to other markets than those for war support. But gradually the great volume of merchant shipping will be dispersed for carrying on trade with other countries, not only in Europe but pretty well over the world. Then there will be a large problem on our hands. How largely we may retain the shipping and keep up the mercantile service, with officers and crews, is a serious question. It will require some wisdom to solve it, and conditions may make it difficult.

What Chairman Hurley is chiefly anxious about is the enlarged and

better trained consular service that will be needed. While our growing foreign trade has been mainly carried by foreign vessels we have had little authority over action at foreign ports, and the consular service has been undeveloped, even where it has existed at all as an American service. If the trade is to be renewed and expanded after the war, and to be carried on mainly with American shipping, there will certainly be need of extension and elevation in the consular service. Chairman Hurley lays stress, not

only upon many more men in that service, but those better qualified and duly trained for its duties. They would need to be specially prepared and pass strict examination as to their qualifications, and also be much better paid for the service. He considers this "a real emergency," which should be made clear to Congress, and as a matter for taking action "soon." There is certainly a problem here for the solution of which due preparation should be made.—Journal of Commerce.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1918.

Name of Mill.....
Town.....
.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms
..... Superintendent
..... Carder
..... Spinner
..... Weaver
..... Cloth Room
..... Dyer
..... Master Mechanic

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

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Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Wanted.

Two first class spindle plumbers at fifty-five cents per hour. Address David S. Thomas, Glendale, S. C.

Carder Wanted.

Overseer of carding wanted for small mills on Government work. Best of wages and free house rent. Address "T. W. H.," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

Wanted at once, first class boss dyer for cotton piece goods. Must be well up on mineral khaki and sulphur dyeing, mostly government work. Give age, experience, references, salary expected and state how soon could come. Nothing but a first class man need apply. Address "Quick," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER OF CARDING AND SPINNING.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER OF CARDING AND SPINNING FOR NIGHT WORK. RUN FIVE NIGHTS AND PAY FOR SIX. NO HOUSE RENT. WATER AND LIGHTS IN HOUSE. GOOD GARDENS PLOWED AND SEED FURNISHED FREE. GIVE REFERENCE AND EXPERIENCE IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS "OVERSEER," CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Much Food For Soldiers.

Some idea of the magnitude of food purchases for the army may be gained from the minutes of the Board of Review in the office of the Quartermaster General, which passes on all contract purchase orders over \$5,000. For the week ending September 28 some of the purchases and contracts for foodstuffs authorized by the Board of Review were: Tomatoes, \$1,763,163; evaporated milk, \$328,400; hard bread, \$1,169,375; salmon, \$269,274; flour, \$701,069; sugar, \$84,186; lard substitutes, \$28,079; jam, \$41,702; fresh beef, \$3,255,758; pork, \$176,147; sirup, \$25,500; rice, \$22,144; dehydrated vegetables, \$15,750; coffee, \$115,199; candy, \$19,250; canned beans, \$206,953. Purchases of forage for horses included: Oats, \$1,123,850; bran, rye, and barley, \$42,823; hay, \$619,386. Soap purchases to the amount of \$264,539 were also made during the same period of time.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR OVERSEER OF LARGE CARD ROOM, BY COMPETENT MAN NOW EMPLOYED AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL MILL. ADDRESS "SUPERINTENDENT" CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

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Write for terms. Address

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Patent Lawyers
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Cotton Mill For Sale

Mill of 8000 spindles and 250 looms for sale. Mill is now being operated upon a very profitable basis but largest stockholder and manager has entered government work and plant can be purchased.

Address "Cotton Mill" care of Southern Textile Bulletin

The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclothe Cards and Balance Flyers

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Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



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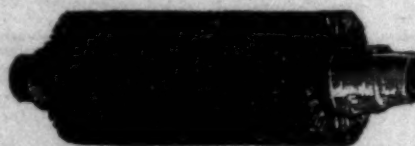
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MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.

Write for prices and free samples



PROMPT DELIVERIES

of orders for both new brushes and repair work have been the watchword of our sixty-nine years of brush manufacturing.

MASON BRUSH WORKS
Worcester, Mass.

J. LEON HOFFMAN

Landscape Architect and Engineer

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners furnished on request.
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Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings

Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers

Cast Iron Mill Spittoons

Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers

Motor Pulley Castings

Loggerhead Castings for Pickers

Doff Box Wheels and Stands

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Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

To keep Doffers
and Top Flats of
cards alligned re-
quires careful lub-
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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have held present position for more than three years and given entire satisfaction but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address No. 2262.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2263.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Address No. 2264.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2265.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had 10 years experience as superintendent and am now employed but desire to change in the near future. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2266.

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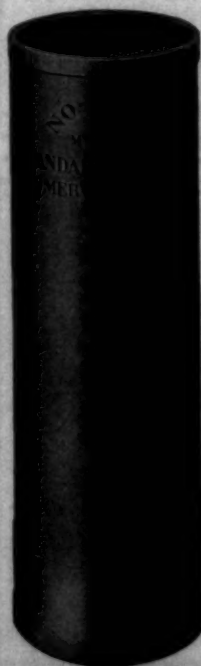
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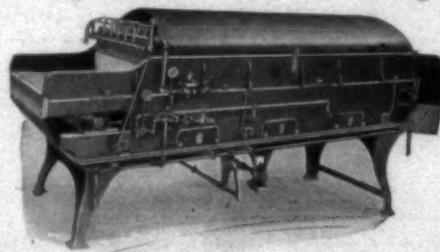
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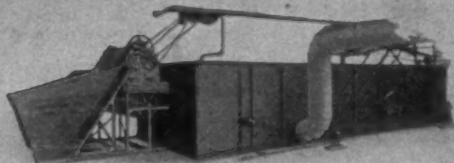
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